

HUGE PROFITS IN U. S. INDUSTRIES

Startling Facts Revealed by Treasury Department.

WORST IS IN FOODSTUFFS

Profiteering by Producers of Common Necessities, Bad Enough in 1916, Was Enormously Increased in 1917 in Most Instances.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Amazing profits in almost every branch of American industry were brought to light when the treasury department completed its long-awaited report on profiteering.

The report covers 31,500 corporations, the names of which are withheld. It was prepared in response to the Borah resolution, adopted by the senate after President Wilson, in his revenue address to congress on May 27, declared that there was "abundant fuel for the light" in the treasury department with regard to profiteering. The treasury department takes the position that it would be a violation of existing law to make public the names of corporations and their earnings. The senate resolution is not sufficient to suspend the law; it would require a joint resolution, the treasury department holds.

The most extraordinary profiteering revealed by the report was in foodstuffs. Producers of nearly all the common necessities of life were shown to have made enormously increased profits in 1917 over 1916, although their earnings in 1916 were in numerous cases far above the 100 per cent mark. Meat packers' profits were shown to have increased substantially. One large packer made \$19,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

In the iron and steel industry sensational profits were disclosed. In coal and oil profits mounted to unparalleled figures. Public utilities of virtually every character also came in for a liberal share of the increased prosperity.

Large Profits of Dairies.
Among the dairy concerns large increases of profits were shown. One company with \$600,000 capital made \$166,000 in 1917, against \$25,000 the year before. The small dairymen made the largest percentages of increased profits. One little concern with a capital of \$2,400 made \$11,050, as compared with \$4,000 in 1916.

Fruit and vegetable growing industry's profits increased considerably over those for 1916, although they were fairly large for that year. One concern's profits were 240 per cent more for 1917 than for 1916. Concerns with small capital showed the largest increases.

Wheat, corn and barley growing was not so profitable, according to the returns. One concern with \$425,000 capital lost money.

Stock breeding showed substantially increased profit in nearly all the concerns listed. The industry also showed large profits for the previous year. One concern's profits were 255 per cent more in 1917 than in 1916.

A large number of industries listed as "miscellaneous agricultural industries" showed some strikingly large profits, beginning in 1916 and increasing rapidly in 1917.

Food Men Gain Riches.
Of 216 concerns listed under the caption "Bread and other baking products," profiteering of an amazing character was shown. For example, one company capitalized at \$40,000 increased its profits from \$50,000 in 1916 to \$107,000 in 1917. Few of them showed increases of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock.

In the canning industry one company which earned 377 per cent in 1916 earned 1,047 per cent in 1917. Another, capitalized at \$93,000, made \$247,000 in 1917, against \$66,000 in 1916. A \$50,000 concern which made \$25,000 in 1916 made \$142,000 in 1917.

The manufacture of syrups, molasses and glucose netted much increased profit. One company with \$350,000 capital earned \$363,000 in 1917 against \$176,000 in 1916. Ice cream was an especially big money maker.

Of more than 500 flour feed and grist mills listed only a few failed to show largely increased profits. One \$2,500,000 concern made \$752,000 in 1916 and \$1,200,000 in 1917.

There was a general upward rise in most packing companies' profits. The largest concern listed had a capital of \$100,000,000, upon which it earned \$49,000,000 in 1917, against \$30,000,000 in 1916.

Startling Profits in Leather.
Leather manufacturers, including the dealers in hides, and makers of boots and shoes and trunks and valises, made profits in 1916 and 1917 that are startling. One shoe manufacturing concern, with \$1,000,000 capital, made 313 per cent in 1916, but no excess in 1917.

Scores of boot and shoe manufacturing concerns, whose capital was from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, made all the way from 20 to more than 1,000 per cent in 1916.

The profits of the brewers ranged from 28 to 175 per cent in 1916, and their excess profits in 1917 were from 5 to 50 per cent, most of the large breweries making an average profit of 42 to 50 per cent in 1916, and an excess profit of 10 per cent in 1917.

The distillers of whiskies and spirits made profits in 1916 that ranged from 9 to 223 per cent, while their ex-

cess profits last year were from 12 to 499 per cent.

Coal Men Pile Up Wealth.
The Pennsylvania and West Virginia soft coal mining companies made enormous excess profits in 1917, according to the report. The large companies all made profits in 1916 ranging from 25 to 150 per cent.

In 1917 all of the large bituminous operators, the report shows, made unusual profits. One mine made 1,626 per cent on its capital in 1916 and 4,337 per cent in 1917. Another made 1,872 per cent in 1916 and 5,983 per cent in 1917.

Profits of the midcontinent bituminous operators were smaller, averaging 50 per cent.

The big oil producing companies of Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia made from 28 to 396 per cent in 1916 and enormous excess profits in 1917. The Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas oil companies showed similar profits for both years.

All of the garment manufacturers made gigantic profits in 1916, those for the larger companies ranging from 25 to 75 per cent that year. They showed excess profits in 1917 of from 5 to 55 per cent.

Small dealers in flour and grain, with capital stock of from \$1,000 to \$8,000, made excess profits that ranged as high as 519 per cent.

The report also shows that the small dealers in furniture and other household goods made enormous profits last year, with excess profits as high as 350 per cent.

Auto Builders Wax Fat.

Most of the automobile companies hit high marks in earnings in 1916, but they went still higher in 1917. The largest listed, however, did not show any extraordinary increase in profits over those of 1916. One company with \$31,000,000 capital in 1916 earned \$17,000,000, then boosted its capital stock to \$36,000,000 and then earned \$23,000,000. A \$19,000,000 concern which earned \$4,008,000 in 1916 made \$5,258,000 in 1917. A \$13,000,000 company made \$4,713,000 in 1917, against \$4,109,000 in 1916.

A tin plate mill with \$40,000,000 capital made \$54,000,000 net profit in 1917, against \$19,000,000 in 1916, or an increase of 72 per cent on its capital stock.

Transportation, public utilities, and light and power companies, with very few exceptions, fared exceedingly well during 1916 and 1917. Their profits in 1916 generally ranged from 6 to 80 per cent on their capital stock, while they nearly all made excess profits in 1917 of from 3 to 35 per cent. Profits of the large public utilities companies in 1916 and 1917 ranged from 11 to 25 per cent.

Steam and electric railroads in 1916 made from 17 to 207 per cent profits, while in 1917 they made profits in excess of 1916 that ranged between 15 and 20 per cent, according to the report.

Marine, fire, and life insurance concerns enjoyed unusually large increases in profits. One company earned 493 per cent more on its capital stock in 1917 than in 1916. Another capitalized at \$700,000 increased its income from \$324,000 in 1916 to \$3,778,000 in 1917.

How Dry Goods Men Fared.

A list of 2,062 clothing and dry goods merchants, including department stores, showed profits for 1917 in excess of those over 1916, as high as 191.43 per cent on the capital stock. The concerns making the enormous profits, however, were the smaller firms.

Retail grocers and provision brokers made their enormous "war profits" in 1916, the report shows. The grocers made only a small profit in 1917 in excess of their 1916 profits. Of the 1,623 concerns listed in the report, however, only a dozen show profits of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock in 1916, the year before the United States entered the war, and the profits of some concerns that year were as high as 1,813 per cent. Most of the grocers, both large and small concerns, the report shows, made average profits in 1916 of from 50 to 200 per cent.

London Police Quick to Act.

The swiftness of the London police is commented upon in the description of an attempted suicide from Waterloo bridge, "The Bridge of Sighs." A man jumped on the parapet, leaped into the air, made a couple of loops and splashed into the Thames. Inside of a minute the police had picked him up with a motorboat and dispatched an officer to recover his hat and stick from the bridge. He was duly charged next morning and remanded for an inquiry as to his sanity.

Worth the Money.

Corporal Frank Brunson of Omaha, Neb., a member of the 24th balloon company stationed at Camp Morrison, Va., 1,000 miles away, wanted to see his new daughter who had just arrived. Leave was granted but these were the instructions he had to follow on the way home: "Wire headquarters at every stop." Brunson said it was considerable trouble, but it was worth it to see "daddy's baby girl."

John Made an Error, Looks Like.

"They also serve who only stand and wait."—Milton.

Maybe you're right, John; maybe you're not; but they're not hanging up any service flags for the standers and waiters.

MARINES HAVE NO FEAR OF HUNS

Wounded Are Only Anxious to Get Back Where the Battle Is Raging.

ONLY CONTEMPT FOR ENEMY

Say When They Get Into Actual Fighting Contact With Foe There Is No Fight Left in Him.

London.—A naval attaché who saw about 50 American marines in hospital suffering from wounds or gassing in the recent German offensive found every one of them full of cheer regarding the future; every one anxious to get well and be back in the fighting line. And every one of them held a poor opinion of Fritz as a fighting man. They were unanimous, the attaché declared, in stating that the Germans were long-distance fighters only. As one of them said:

"They are not so bad when they are 50 yards away with a machine gun, but at close quarters the German soldiers are no good."

Marine after marine asserted that when he and his comrades got into actual fighting contact with the enemy there was no fight left in him. Then the Germans would throw down their guns, and waving their hands over their heads, cry out "Kamerad!"

Feel Contempt for Huns.

"Our men," added the attaché, "gave me the impression of looking with utter contempt upon the German soldiers, who can fight only when they feel that they have the protection of artillery and gas, and surrender when it comes to hand to hand fighting."

"Far from feeling the slightest dread of the enemy, every man expressed eagerness to get out of hospital and return to the front. Every one of them wanted a chance of getting even with the Germans for having been gassed or wounded."

"The men were justly proud of the record that the marines had made, and their morale appeared to be of the very highest quality. The cheerfulness of all, including some infantry in the wards, may be summarized by the remark of one recovering from gas: 'Why,' he said, 'there's nothing in it. When all of us marines get going, we will wipe Fritz off the map, and we will eat our next Christmas dinner at home at that.'"

A British officer who has seen much of the American marines at their headquarters in France, and seen them at work against the Boche, writing on what he describes as "an instructive glimpse at the American war spirit

PRINCESS IS NURSE



This picture of Her Royal Highness, Princess Mary, only daughter of their majesties, King George and Queen Mary, shows her in the garb of a Red Cross nurse.

Her Royal Highness has commenced her duties as a Red Cross nurse and is serving as a probationer at the Hospital for Sick Children, London.

DIES AS FOE FLEES

British Aviator Killed in Triangular Fight.

Salvation Army Truck Driver Figures in Tragic Air Battle at the Front.

Paris.—Dying in the arms of a Salvation Army supply truck driver at the front in France, a British aviator who had just been crashed to earth in a desperate triangular battle in the sky had the satisfaction of witnessing the defeat of his German antagonist by a French plane just before he drew his last breath.

The struggle, according to a report reaching here occurred recently just behind the allied lines in France, and was witnessed by Ransom Gifford, eighteen-year-old son of Col. Adam Gifford, head of the Salvation Army for New England, and residing in Boston.

and American efficiency in the field," says:

"On the roads to the front there is perpetual movement. Hundreds of motor lorries, each one packed with French soldiers, pass us in quick succession on their way to another part of the line. Again and again we pass bodies of American troops on the march, then a group of women and children. Although the road winds over the face of a well tilled countryside, few birds are seen, except for an occasional pair of ring doves. Such is the incongruity of war!"

Aircraft Hum Continuous.

"We find the marines' headquarters at an old farmhouse, shut in on every side by woods. Here the hum of aircraft is continuous, and links up the intermittent crash of artillery fire. A Boche observation balloon hangs above the woods to eastward, and a 'woolly bear' shell lays a vivid black smudge against the limited skyline ahead. In the farmyard we seem to stand in a little world apart, but the sounds of adjacent fighting are close about us."

"A marine officer who has had no sleep for three nights comes in, dusty but cheerful, from the trenches. The marines are doing themselves proud out there, he says. There has been some stiff fighting in the woods, but the Boche will have to shift soon; that is the opinion of this old campaigner, who has fought by sea and land all over the globe. We leave the farm under the guidance of a young lieutenant, a 'broth of a boy,' with the face of a Greek god."

CAN'T KEEP A GOOD SHIP DOWN

Half of Torpedoed Craft of Great Britain Have Been Salvaged.

METHODS GREATLY IMPROVED

Much Greater Weights Than Believed Possible Are Now Being Lifted—No Hope of Ever Raising Lusitania.

London.—Of 400 British ships sunk in the last two and a half years at least 50 per cent have been raised from the bottom of the sea. The organization responsible—the Admiralty Salvage department—is composed entirely of experts employed by a commercial firm which engaged in the business before the war. Ships were so cheap then, however, that often it did not pay to raise a sunken wreck and restore her to seagoing condition.

Things are very different now, and the result is that invention has been stimulated to an extraordinary extent.

It used to be considered that 1,500 tons was the greatest weight that could be lifted from under water by wire ropes. A sunken government collier that was obstructing a fairway was lifted out of the mud recently and carried away by four lifting ships, with sixteen 16-inch wire ropes, and the deadweight carried was calculated at 2,750 tons. The wreck was shifted one mile at the first lift, and so was gradually taken to the beach, patched up and sent off to the repairing yard. She went back into service and made several voyages before a torpedo ended her career altogether.

Cannot Raise Lusitania.

Ships sunk in deep water cannot be salvaged. It is not expected that the Lusitania, for example, will ever be lifted. Divers cannot work in more than 25 fathoms successfully, though for special purposes they may sometimes go down to 35 fathoms for a brief spell of work.

The bulk of the ships saved have been sunk in less than 20 fathoms, or have been towed inshore by rescue tugs, and have gone aground in fairly easy positions.

The salvage men face considerable risks, not only from bad weather but also from submarine attack. Only one

Young Gifford was hauling supplies to huts along the line, when suddenly three big planes circled immediately over his head and opened up a terrific fight.

In a short time one plane shot downward in flames and crashed to earth less than 100 feet from Gifford's truck. The young Salvationist ran to the wreckage, and after desperate efforts extricated the broken and bleeding aviator, who was still alive. Two French soldiers, who had been concealed near by, ran up, and noting the condition of the aviator, raced off in different directions for a doctor and ambulance. Young Gifford held the dying airman in his arms, enabling him to lie back, and with fast closing eyes gaze at the conflict still raging immediately over their heads. The French plane put the German to rout, whereupon the English fighter with a smile relaxed and expired in the arms of the Salvationist.

Gifford states that for a month he has not had his shoes off, and that this is no uncommon occurrence with the supply drivers. He spent 24 hours under his truck on a subsequent trip when it ran off the road into a ditch,

"A rough cart track runs behind a belt of woods, and in this vicinity the American artillery is stationed. We approach one of the batteries, well hidden even at close quarters. A telephone fixed to a tree trunk rings sharply, and the captain, capless and without tunic, a megaphone in one hand, answers the call."

"Very good, sir!" He swings round to the guns.

"On barrage! Fire!"
"Through the megaphone his order penetrates to every corner of the wood, and the gunners leap to their work in a moment. Crash! Crash-Crash! Crash! The guns fling out their deafening message of death almost simultaneously, and in the momentary silence between the rounds the whizz of the shells can be heard as they fly on their way to the wood where the Boche still lingers."

"It is real team work, this gunnery, nothing else describes it—the work of a team, perfectly trained, in which keenness and efficiency produce a result beyond praise. For a time salvo follows salvo. Then comes the order 'Cease fire!' and silence descends upon the battery."

HERE'S GREAT CHANCE FOR WAR PROFITEERS

Manchester, Conn. — James Veich has a hen which lays freak eggs once a week. They are usually of large size. The latest one, a double egg, measured 8½ inches in circumference and 7½ inches around the center. In the center of the larger egg was a smaller one, the shell of which was harder than the one outside.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me about it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."—Miss FLO KELLY, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A solid preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For restoring color and beauty to gray or faded hair. Sold at 25c and 50c at drug stores.

Let Cuts Cure Be Your Beauty Doctor

All druggists. Soap Box, Olmstead St. & 10, Salem, N. J. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

His Wish.
"So your wife is doing her errands?"
"Yes, putting up a little fruit for the winter, but I wish there was a way we could cut a little sugar and coal for the long, cold days."

The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak.
Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to do through the dressing heat of summer by taking CUTICURA. It purifies the blood and builds up the whole system. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. 50c.

CALL WAS FOR "OPERATORS"

And Sapper Black Felt Justified in Believing He Came Within That Classification.

The new-formed signal company had just assembled on parade, and the O. C. was classifying his men for their various duties. "Fall out my operators," he shouted. A number of telegraphists promptly stepped to the rear, but the O. C. was surprised to notice Sapper Black among the party.

"Are you a competent operator?" inquired the O. C.

"Yes, sir," was the immediate response.

"And your speed of working?"

"Five thousand feet per hour."

"Five thousand what?" roared the O. C. "Telegraph operators don't send messages by the yard!"

"Perhaps not, sir," replied Black; "but, you see, I'm not a telegraph operator; I'm a cinematograph operator."

—London Answers.

No Real "Tang" to It.

A soldier was telling his friends of his experience out in France, and among other things they discussed was the difference between the beers of the respective countries.

"Well," said the soldier at last, "my idea is that drinking one of those French beers is about like kissing your sister."

Put your best foot upward as well as forward to reach the top of the ladder.



Children Like
the attractive flavor of the healthful cereal drink

POSTUM

And it's fine for them too, for it contains nothing harmful—only the goodness of wheat and pure molasses.

POSTUM is now regularly used in place of tea and coffee in many of the best of families. Wholesome economical and healthful. "There's a Reason"